

The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

Office, 225 Washington Avenue, Democrat Hall; Editorial Rooms, Ohio Levee, over Barclay's Drug Store.

DAILY EDITION.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1869.

JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY AND CITY RAILROAD LEGISLATION—SENATOR MUNN.

The legislature is indulging in a kind of legislation which may lead to consequences of the most deplorable kind. The senate has passed a bill restricting passenger fees on railroads in Illinois to three cents a mile. Where did the senate obtain its authority for this exercise of power? If that body can legally say to the Illinois Central railroad: "You shall not charge more than three cents a mile passenger fare," may it not also say to the dealer in dry-goods: "You shall not charge more than three cents a yard for muslin?" We cannot see why the legislature has not as much right to regulate the price of muslin as the price of railroad fares. But, it may be said, that railroads are monopolies. We do not believe there is much truth in this "pat" assertion. Anybody may build a railroad who has the desire and the means to do so; and whenever any railroad imposes upon the public opposition to it will inevitably spring up, and out of this opposition will grow competition. But adopt the rule that the legislature may fix the price of railroad fares and freights and competition will never raise its head; no new roads will be built, and all the roads now being operated in sparsely settled communities, where there is not much travel, will languish, and many of them die. To Southern Illinois and its railroad anticipations this law is a heavy blow. It will drive away from us capitalists who are ready to invest their money in our railroad enterprises. It will check the growth of Cairo, and put us back five years. Any person who can understand that two and two are equal to four, can see at a glance that the law we are speaking of is at once foolish and destructive of the public weal, and yet senator Munn, in whose good sense we had confidence, worked and voted for it! On what justification he has founded his hopes of endorsement by his constituents we do not know; but we do know that if they are wise and understand their true interests they will let the senator know that he has earned their displeasure, and that it is his duty to undo, if possible, the bad work he has helped accomplish in running after the foolish railroad hobby of the enthusiastic but unbalanced senator Fuller, who is fuller of energy than sense, and contains very little of either.

THE WORD "WHITE" IN OUR SCHOOL LAWS.

The teachers of Illinois, intelligent men from all the walks of life, are taking hold of the subject of popular education. A healthy sympathy and effort has been awakened among the masses, and these are being encouraged and strengthened by the press, both religious and secular.

Taking at its true value the power of associated effort, the teachers, prominent educators and school officers, have organized a State Teachers' Association, which is now in thorough and effective working order. It embraces the best talent in the state, and scores of earnest men whose practical knowledge in educational matters is the harvest of many years' experience. Professors from our colleges, principals of our leading public schools, editors of our educational journals, county superintendents, and men of talent filling obscure stations in life, stand united in this teachers' association, having for their avowed landmarks the elevation of our educational standard, the improvement of our public school system, and the provision of such other measures as may serve to render the state distinguished for her common schools and institutions of learning as she is, or may be, for her wealth and commerce.

From the hands of this association we expected much. It may effect all the reasonable ends it aims at, so long as it continues to inspire the confidence of the people; and this it will do, so long as it holds itself within its legitimate sphere. When, however, it conceives a participation in politics to be a part of its mission, it will lose the respect of the people, impede the cause of education by dividing and distracting its friends, and call upon itself the contempt of all men who seriously have at heart the good of the rising generation.

We venture these words of warning because we see, even at this early day, an effort to plant the germ of destruction within the body of the association. At the recent meeting in Peoria the useless and mischievous recommendation that the word "white" be stricken from our school law was endorsed by a very decided majority of the members. The feeling excited by that "political firebrand," (for such in truth it is) was intense, and betokened a storm that will tear the organization into hostile factions, or blot it from existence, if perseveringly persisted in. The minority failed to represent the prevailing public sentiment if they did not warmly, even vehemently protest. The subject is of a disturbing and perplexing character, even in the political arena, where it belongs. Among the teachers of our schools and the professors of our colleges, to whose charge the education of the white children of the state has been committed, it will form a "bone of contention" from which no good can possibly come, unless that good can be found in the utter demoralization or destruction of an organization moved by such illegitimate purposes.

An honest concern for the welfare of the colored children is not chargeable with the introduction of this disturbing question to the consideration of the association. Blot the word "white" from every school law in the land, and the act will result in no increase of the practical rights and privileges of the blacks. It will build no school houses for

the black children; it will not lessen the repugnance felt for a closer intimacy with them. On the contrary it will widen the breach between the races, already wide enough, God knows. Public sentiment will not be changed, and we care not if the word "white" become obsolete, no black children will meet in school on equal terms with the white, where the prevailing sentiment is hostile or averse to such a mixture. Why, then, was the suggestion endorsed by the Teachers' Association? If its advocates had suggested some feasible plan for the education of the blacks, no reasonable man's sense of propriety would have been outraged. The suggestion would have secured the commendation of all. But no, such an end did not seem to be in contemplation; the word "white" had an obnoxious signification with the radical portion of the association, given it by the political teachings that had shaped their sympathies and controlled their votes.

We tell these teachers, now, and once for all, that they are treading upon dangerous ground; that persistence in the course indicated by them will bring upon their association the condemnation of both democrats and radicals who would have it work out its true mission; and that it will be the part of wisdom to eschew not only this but every other subject that partakes of the nature of questions now dividing the two political parties. Only a few years since Illinois decided by over 150,000 majority that negroes should not vote or hold office in the state. What, think you, would be the verdict of the same people upon the question as to whether the children of this same race should mingle on equal terms with their own offspring in our schools and colleges? They would rebuke the degrading proposition in a majority of 200,000.

Educate the blacks, say we; but educate them in schools of their own. Intelligent public sentiment is favorable to this, and will not be changed if the word "white" be stricken from all our books and fall into utter disuse.

CONGRESSIONAL. Hayti and St. Domingo.

The only thing of interest in congress on Wednesday, was the elaborate discussion in the house of the joint resolution to extend a protectorate over the islands of St. Domingo and Hayti. Mr. Banks, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, by way of sustaining it, announced, he said, on official authority, that these islands had asked the protection of the government. In the course of debate, Mr. Brooks and Mr. Robinson, of New York, desired that Ireland should be included, for they believed that nine-tenths of the people of that country wanted the protection of this government. This had the effect to ridicule the matter, while Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, and others insisted that the joint resolution virtually transferred the war-making power from congress to the executive. The protectorate resolution was thus defeated by the unexpected large majority of 40 for to 122 against it.

Disgusted with Alaska.
The house seems thoroughly disgusted with the Alaska purchase. On Wednesday a long bill agreed on by the committee on territories for a territorial government over Alaska came up, and a brief debate followed, in which the opinion was expressed in favor of a military government instead of a civil one in that territory, on the ground that the latter would involve too much expense in the way of a delegate, assembly, etc. The house then killed the territorial bill by such a large vote that a division by tally was not called for by its foes or friends.

The Inauguration Ball.
Considerable feeling is evinced among the republican members at the action of the senate yesterday, in refusing to concur with the house in granting the use of the hall of the capital for an inaugural ball. The declaration is openly made that senators inimical to general Grant defeated the proposition. The knowing say the ball will have to be abandoned, as there is no other place in the town to hold it.

THE STATE SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.
The reports of the supervising manager of the state school for idiots and feeble minded persons, have been submitted to the general assembly, and express the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of this humane institution. Although it still maintains the character of an experiment, it has grown largely in the esteem of all who are familiar with its workings.

The managers state that the improvement in mental and physical condition of all the children is noticeable, and that sanguine, hopeful views should be entertained of considerable useful results. They make a powerful appeal for aid, and conclude with a detailed statement of the condition of the school. There have been two hundred and twenty-one applications for admission, of these eighteen from neighboring states; one hundred and thirty-one males and ninety females. Average age of pupils thirteen years. There have been sixty-nine pupils under instruction the past year, thirty-one new scholars. Fifty-two inmates now remain. The superintendent says: "Good."

The experiment has developed the fact that all who have been placed under our system of instruction, except the small proportion dismissed for chronic disease, and the few removed after a short period of trial, have been benefited to a greater or less extent by the labor bestowed upon them.

The lowest grade of pupils have improved in their habits and manners; are more cleanly; are more obedient; have more of a disposition to observe what is going on about them; have become familiar with and can perform the

various exercises which have been devised for developing a knowledge of form, size and color, and are much better able to fix their attention than formerly.

PAUPERS OF ALEXANDER COUNTY. A FEW TRUTHFUL FIGURES.

The expense incurred in the care of the paupers falling to the charge of Alexander county forms a grievous burden. Various efforts to lessen it have been made by our county court; and, although that body has enjoined the most scrupulous economy that could be exercised without outraging the claims of humanity, it has never yet fallen below the magnitude of a crippling load for the shoulders of the tax-payers.

Scarcely a day passes that does not find from one to a half dozen applicants in the office of the overseer of the poor, appealing for means to help them on toward their destination. Refuse these applications and the applicants become beggars among us, or wander penniless, almost naked and hungry, in our streets. It is therefore, nine times out of ten, the wiser and more economical plan to furnish the money required to provide these people the cheapest conveyance out of town. Hence, during the year ending the 1st inst. overseer Howley has paid the passage, in whole or in part, of 107 families, as follows: to St. Louis 31; to Cape Girardeau 10; to New Orleans 9; to Louisville 6; to Evansville 6; to Memphis 5; to Paducah 4; to Helena 3; to Cincinnati 3; to Centuria 3; to Grand Tower 2; to Springfield 2; to Nashville, Tenn. 2; to Elizabethtown 2; to Metropolis 2; to Anna 2; to Pulaski 2; and to other points 13.

During the same period there were 99 families assisted, some of them by protracted care, and some of them during the entire year. Number of persons assisted, 291; number sent to St. Mary's Infirmary 192; discharged therefrom 78; died therein 14; remaining in infirmary January 1st, 10.

An arrangement has been made, it will be understood, between the county court and the sisters in charge of the infirmary, by which the latter pay a regular per diem for the food, bedding, clothing, washing and medicines, furnished each pauper placed in that institution. Those who have not informed themselves as to the cost of paupers under all other plans tried, are prone to think the present plan very expensive. A little investigation will show that it is not only the cheapest but most satisfactory one yet adopted. The paupers are kept in a cleanly condition, are furnished good beds, substantial, well-cooked food, and receive first class medical attention.

If, therefore, it cannot be demonstrated that there is a cheaper solution for our pauper problem, the present should, by all means, stand undisturbed.

A bill extending the right of suffrage to females has been introduced into the Tennessee legislature. Should it pass the negro majority of that state will "subside" in double quick order.

A professorship of American history and literature is to be established at the university of Heidelberg, and to be offered to a distinguished American scholar.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

HOUSE.
A message from the house was received announcing the passage of a joint resolution that both houses adjourn to-morrow at eleven till next Tuesday, which was concurred in.

Mr. Fort presented a resolution that ten thousand copies of Gov. Palmer's inaugural address be printed.

Mr. Epler moved to make the number 25,000, 5,000 to be in German.

A long debate followed, and a resolution finally passed to print 15,000 copies in English, 2,000 in German and 1,000 in Scandinavian, by the casting vote of the speaker.

Mr. Woodson offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to draft a general incorporation law to cover all private charters, which was adopted.

The following bills were introduced:
By Mr. Munn—To amend the act incorporating the Southeastern Railway company. To amend the act to locate, construct and carry on the southern penitentiary.

By Mr. Shepherd—To incorporate the Roman Catholic churches and other institutions of that church for religious and educational purposes.

By Mr. Tineker—To incorporate the Evansville and Southern Illinois railroad company. To incorporate the Danville and Moulton railroad company.

By Mr. Harlan—For the better regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery.

By Mr. Ward—To amend an act relating to city and county debts, and provide for the payment thereof.

HOUSE.
The committee on corporations and municipal affairs reported back favorably numerous bills among others:
The bill authorizing the presidents and trustees of incorporated towns to vacate alleys, was laid on the table.

Mr. Lanning, of Menard, offered a resolution for the printing of 20,000 copies of the governor's inaugural in English and 5,000 in German.

Mr. Fulton (democrat) extolled the inaugural, and especially that part of it relative to state rights and praised warmly the governor as a gallant soldier covered with glory.

Mr. Burke of Macoupin, agreed with him. Mr. Vories, of Shelby, said that notwithstanding what Mr. Palmer's past course had been, the democrats would endorse every word of his message.

After much talking on both sides as to the position of gov. Palmer, and many remarks by the democrats as to their willingness to sustain him, the resolution was adopted, with an amendment providing for 2,000 copies in Scandinavian and 1,000 in French.

Mr. Dismore offered a resolution that the standing committee on railroads be instructed to insert in each bill incorporating any railroad or amending of its charter, a section sub-

jecting such railroad company to all general laws now in force, or that may hereafter be passed on the subject of railroads.

Mr. Taylor offered an amendment providing that such restriction should be applicable to all roads now constructed and in operation. The matter was postponed until Wednesday.

The following bills were offered:
To repeal the act in relation to capital punishment approved March, 1867.

To incorporate the Bloomington and Ohio River railroad.

To incorporate the Panna, Carlinville, Carleton and Clarksville Railroad company.

To protect agents, servants and employees of railroad companies in the state.

To regulate the taxation of farming lands for municipal purposes.

To allow dummy or steam engines to be used on the Chicago street railways on such terms as the common council may determine upon.

To enable the city of Chicago to enlarge its harbor, and grant all right, title and interest of the state in certain land lying to the east of said city.

To incorporate a college of eclectic medicine and surgery.

To empower certain railroad companies to sell or lease their roads and franchises.

Sailors, Attention!

To all officers of the late western flotilla and Mississippi squadron:

Gentlemen:—While the societies of the "armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia" have become permanent institutions of the country, no steps have been taken towards reuniting the officers who served with equal distinction in the naval branch of the service on the western and southern waters. It is proposed, therefore, that a meeting of all such officers be assembled at the city of Cairo, Illinois, on Thursday, February 18, 1869, for the purpose of organizing the society of the "Western Navy," preliminary to a grand reunion later in the spring. Officers willing to co-operate will please signify the same by addressing

JAMES LANING,
Late acting vol. lieut. U. S. N., LaSalle, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREEN & GILBERT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Cairo, Illinois.

Special attention given to Admiralty and Steamboat business.

Office on Ohio Levee, Rooms 3 and 4
(Jan 15-17) Egyptian Block.

LEGAL.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.

Alexander County, ss.
In the Circuit Court of Alexander county, Illinois
April Term, 1869.

William H. Schuttler vs. Michael Hewett.—In Attachment, Demand \$600.00.
Notice is hereby given to you, the said Michael Hewett, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of said county of Alexander, at the suit of the said William Schuttler, against the estate of you, the said Michael Hewett, for six hundred and fifty-five and 61-100 dollars, directed to the sheriff of said county to execute, which said writ has been returned by said sheriff endorsed, "No property found of defendant"; served on Jacob Lehman as garnishee; defendant not found.

Now unless you, the said Michael Hewett, shall personally be and appear before the circuit court of said county on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the city of Cairo, in said county, on the first Monday in the month of April next, give special bail and plead to said action, judgment will be entered against you in favor of the said plaintiff and the property attached sold to satisfy the same with costs.

JOHN Q. HARMAN, Clerk.
Cairo, Illinois, January 12, 1869.

I. P. Butler, Plaintiff's Attorney. Jan 14-15w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.

Alexander County, ss.
In the Circuit Court of Alexander county, Illinois,
April Term, 1869.

William H. Purcell and Gilbert H. Greely, partners etc. doing business under the firm name of "Purcell & Greely," vs. David A. Buntion.—In Attachment, Demand \$100.00.

Notice is hereby given to you, the said David A. Buntion, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of said Alexander county, at the suit of the said Purcell & Greely, against the estate of you, the said David A. Buntion, for one hundred and thirteen dollars, directed to the sheriff of said county to execute, which said writ has been returned, signed and endorsed, "No property found of defendant."

Now unless you, the said David A. Buntion, shall personally be and appear before the circuit court of said county on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the city of Cairo, in said county, on the first Monday in the month of April next, give special bail and plead to said action, judgment will be entered against you in favor of the said plaintiff and the property attached sold to satisfy the same with costs.

JOHN Q. HARMAN, Clerk.
Cairo, Illinois, January 12, 1869.

Allen, Webb & Butler, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Jan 14-15w

GAS FITTERS.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

C. F. YEAGER & CO.,
Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of Adg. Kormsmyer, are prepared to do all kinds of

Gas and Steam Fitting

In a neat and workmanlike manner. We are also prepared to repair all kinds of Gas fixtures, and by our process of heating and giving make them in every particular as good as new. Those having such fixtures, will please give us a call—satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

C. F. YEAGER,
and
C. F. MURRAY.

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

CARL L. THOMAS,

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

Shop—South-east corner of Eighth street and Commercial Avenue (up stairs).

Cairo, Illinois.

AMUSEMENTS.

CAIRO CASINO.

This society will celebrate its first anniversary by a grand

Masquerade Ball, at Washington Hall

Monday Evening, January 25, 1869.

Tickets \$1.00

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,

H. MYERS, W. ALBA,

C. FEUCHTER, LOUIS BLATTAU,

W. BOGE, C. SCHULTZ,

The Job Printing Office of the Cairo Bulletin is one of the most complete offices in Illinois, and all the material being new, and of the latest styles, and our journeyman printers being masters of their trade, we are enabled to do

All Kinds of Work,
From the daintiest card to the mammoth poster.

GRAIN ELEVATOR.

THE CENTRAL ELEVATOR IS NOW

Ready for Receiving All Kinds of Grain in Bulk

From cars and delivering the same either in bags or bulk on barges or boats.

The Elevator is owned and will be managed by the same parties owning and managing the Central Elevators at Chicago.

All grain received by us will be

Inspected and Graded

By an inspector appointed by the U. S. R. R. Co. For the present season, Mr. J. H. Bloomfield, who has acted in the same capacity during the past summer of 1868, with so much satisfaction to all parties, will be the inspector.

All grain will be at the owner's risk of damage from fire and heating.

RATES OF STORAGE.

Receiving and delivering to barges, grain in good order, including storage not to exceed 30 days, two cents per bushel.

Storage for each additional five days, or part thereof, one-half cent per bushel.

Receiving and delivering to barges, "unsound" grain including storage not exceeding five days, two cents per bushel.

Storage for every additional five days, or part thereof, one cent per bushel.

Bagging and tying bags, one-half cent per bushel.

Bagging and sewing bags, one cent per bushel.

We purpose to confine ourselves strictly to the storage of grain.

J. & E. HUCKINGHAM,
Cairo, Ill., Jan. 1, 1869. Jan 14-15w

COAL.

COAL.

JAMES ROSS

Dealer in

Big Muddy, Illinois and Pittsburgh

COAL.

All coal weighed. Terms, cash on delivery. Delivered free to all parts of the city. Yard and office, Commercial Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, (Late coal yard of McDonald & Priest.)

Jan 14-15w

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FOR EVERYTHING IN

THE BOOK LINE

—GO TO—

HANNON'S,

dealt out No. 106 COMMERCIAL AVENUE.

DRY-GOODS.

NEW ARRIVALS! NEW ARRIVALS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GOODS

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

L. BLUM,

122 Commercial Avenue,

Inform the citizens of Cairo and vicinity that he has on hand one of the largest and best assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions,

In Southern Illinois, which he offers at prices that will defy competition.

We will sell Prints, for best brands, at from 8 to 12 1/2c

Yard wide Bleached Muslin at 12 1/2c

Heavy yard wide Sheetting at 15c

All-wool Plaided at 3c

White Blankets per pair, at 33 1/2c

Large size all-wool double shawls at 4 1/2c

New style ladies' Cloaks at \$1.00 and upwards

Good Linsey-woolsey at 30c

Elegant and very heavy changeable and figured Poplins, per yard, from 35c to 45c

Rich Ladies' Cloaks at 75c

Good yard-wide Merino at 40c

Also, a large assortment of

Black and Colored Alpaca at 25 cents

AND UPWARDS.

And numerous other styles of Dress Goods correct and poodly low.

All- linen Handkerchiefs at 10c

All- linen Toweling, per yard, at 12 1/2c

Good Table Linen at 15c

Irish Linen, yard wide, at 10c

All-wool Socks at 10c

Ladies' Merino Hose at 15c

Merino Undershirts and Drawers at 25c

Also, a large assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Such as

LACES, Ribbons, Velvets, Fringes, GIMPS

SATIN TRIMMINGS

BUTTONS, Etc.

Alexander Kid Gloves at 61 1/2c

French Corsets at 1 00

Round Combs at 10c

And all other Goods correspondingly low.

It is therefore to the interest of every person buying goods to call at

122 Commercial Avenue,

Before buying elsewhere, as money saved is money made.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we hope to receive the same in future.

dealt out

PRINTING.

PRINTING, OF ALL KINDS,

At the Office of the Cairo Bulletin,